



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 186

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

THE BRIGHT FRESH EYES OF YOUTH CAN BE YOURS AGAIN BY THE USE OF CROOKES' GLASSES. N. LAZARUS, Optician, 12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,853. 號三十五百八千九萬一第 日九廿月二拾年酉辛 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1932. 四拜禮 號六廿月正年一拾國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION CHAMPAGNES

	Quarta	Pinta	Duty
Pommery & Greno	\$94	\$92	1
Veuve Clicquot	94	97	"
Bellinger	92	95	"
Piper Heidsieck	90	93	"
Geol Goulet	90	93	"
Delbeck	44	46	"

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 12 " "	
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 12 " "	
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "	
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAY	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "	
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "	
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 " "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	
NIGHT CARS	
As on Week Days.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment, therefore has been made in Bank Notes or Cheque or Compro Order represent Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1931, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
CANTON (T.S. 100)	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.55	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30	11.35	11.40	11.45	11.50	11.55	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.15	12.20	12.25	12.30	12.35	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.55	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.55	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.55	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	7.00	7.05	7.10	7.15	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.55	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30	11.35	11.40	11.45	11.50	11.55	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.15	12.20	12.25	12.30	12.35	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.55	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.55	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.55	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	7.00	7.05	7.10	7.15	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.55	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30	11.35	11.40	11.45	11.50	11.55	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.15	12.20	12.25	12.30	12.35	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.55	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.55	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.55	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	7.00	7.05	7.10	7.15	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.55	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30	11.35	11.40	11.45	11.50	11.55	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.15	12.20	12.25	12.30	12.35	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.55	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.55	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.55	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	7.00	7.05	7.10	7.15	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.55	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30	11.35	11.40	11.45	11.50	11.55	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.15	12.20	12.25	12.30	12.35	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.55	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.55	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.55	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	7.00	7.05	7.10	7.15	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.55	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30	11.35	11.40	11.45	11.50	11.55	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.15	12.20	12.25	12.30	12.35	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.55	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.55	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.55	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	7.00	7.05	7.10	7.15	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.55	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30	11.35	11.40	11.45	11.50	11.55	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.15	12.20	12.25	12.30	12.35	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.55	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.55	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.55	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	7.00	7.05	7.10	7.15	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.55	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30	11.35	11.40	11.45	11.50	11.55	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.15	12.20	12.25	12.30	12.35	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.55	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.55	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.55	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.55	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	7.00	7.05	7.10	7.15	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00	10.05	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.35	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.55	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30	11.35	11.40	11.45	11.50	11.55	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.15	12.20	12.25	12.30	12.35	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.55	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.

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TO-DAY 5.15 & 9.15 pm. TO-DAY

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AN ALL STAR CAST
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and JOSEPHINE HILL

IN A ROUSING STORY OF TWO HUMAN MEN—ONE
SPLENDID WOMAN—THE GREAT WHITE WILDERNESS
—LOVE—JEALOUSY—RED COURAGE—A CRASHING END—
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SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS.

ITALIAN CONVENT SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution was held at the Italian School yesterday afternoon, when a large number of parents and friends attended. Among those present were the Italian Consul, Cav. L. Petrucci and Mrs. Petrucci; the Portuguese Consul Mr. Fernandez and Mrs. Fernandez; Lady Ho Tung, Mrs. Claud Severn, Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. N. Teeddale Macintosh, Bishop Pozzoni, Father Purcell, R.N., Father Wilcox S.J., Father Lynch, and many others.

The proceedings opened with an entertainment by the children and all the items were voted as being exceptionally good, particularly the third on the programme—Minuet by Miss Rosebud Young (violin), Miss Ruby Young (cello) and Miss Vivian Young (piano).

Mr. W. G. Fitzgibbon then read the school report which was as follows:—

The correspondent's report for 1930-1931 said:—

That the Italian Convent School is maintaining its position in the forefront of schools for girls in the Colony is the gratifying fact I have to report in connection with the school year 1930-1931. During last year, it is my pleasure to place on record, Miss Lai Pochuen, who passed the Senior Examination of the Hongkong University in June last year, successfully passed the Matriculation Examination in December last, and has since taken up a course in the Faculty of Medicine at the University. Both Miss Lai and the school are to be congratulated on so signal a success and upon the fact also that among the first girls who are studying for Diplomas of the University of Hongkong is one from this school.

The daily attendance of the school goes on increasing from year to year. The comparative figures are:—

On the Roll	1930. 1931.
Present at official inspection	441 464
Present at official inspection	386 452

These figures speak for themselves. The highest enrolment in any one month was attained in the month of April, when the pupils on the register numbered 510. There is a working staff of 16 teachers (14 of whom are Europeans and 2 local teachers), and 6 assistants teachers; of whom two have already completed the teacher's course of instruction at the Technical Institute.

Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of English schools, carried out his annual inspection in December last, and generally speaking, he was able to report favourably on the working of the school, which has again earned his award of the highest grant under the Code.

I have already referred to the school's success at the Hongkong University Examinations as a special feature in the school year. Further details of the results obtained at the University examinations are: 5 passes in the Senior Examinations, one with honours, viz. Miss Ruby Rumjahn. Miss Aggie Ismail obtained distinction in English. Eight students passed the Junior Examinations in December. Miss Dolores Talmage obtaining Distinction in History, Geography and Spanish, and Miss Tam Oi-guan distinction in Biblical Knowledge.

The following are the awards for the Scholarships tenable at the Convent:—

(a) Miss Eugenia Cabaco, the Lugard Scholarship for 1932-1933. The Lugard Scholarship was founded by the late Sir Horumjee Mody.

Miss Agnes Gill and Miss Aida Chow, the Lady Ho Tung Scholarships founded by Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Miss Rosy Kwok and Miss Idalina dos Remedios have won the distinction of inscription of their names on the Lugard Shield presented by the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., P.C. for integrity and unselfishness.

At the invitation of Lady Stubbs, 30 pupils of the Italian Convent, gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to join the Girl Guides under the leadership of Miss Price. The school's girls guide have performed the ordinary drills and the exercises according to regulations which characterise the practical utility of this excellent organization. Sports have been from time to time held in the Convent grounds and, as usual, children from this school have taken part at the annual sports at Happy Valley held under the auspices of the St. Joseph's College Old Boys' Association.

Mrs. Claud Severn then presented the prizes to the various prize winners, at the conclusion of which a little girl named Thelma May in a pretty little speech thanked Mrs. Severn for doing the school the honour of attending and hoped that everybody had enjoyed the singing. This concluded the proceedings.

LADY'S STRUGGLE WITH THIEF.

AN EXPERIENCE IN MAY ROAD.

Miss Coppinger, residing at No. 84, The Peak, had a very unpleasant experience in May Road on Tuesday afternoon. When passing Tregunter Mansions at about 4 p.m. a Chinese came up behind her and snatched her handbag. Miss Coppinger pluckily seized the man, but he struggled and got away. She pursued and overtook him, and again seized him. This time the thief threw pepper in her face and was thus enabled to break away again and he made good his escape, taking with him the handbag, which, together with the contents, is valued at \$15.

ENGLISH STOWAWAY FROM MANILA.

George Thomas Sharp, an Englishman, was charged at the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with having stowed away on the s.s. *Wenatchee*, which arrived from Manila on the 24th inst.

The defendant pleaded guilty and stated that he wanted to return to England. He missed his ship the s.s. *Moerish Prince* and boarded the *Wenatchee*, hoping to catch his vessel Hongkong.

Sub-Inspector Spear said that two searches had been made on the *Wenatchee* for stowaways, one before leaving Manila and the other after the ship had left the port. On arrival at Hongkong the defendant was found on the deck of the vessel.

Sharp was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE SMALL POX OUTBREAK AT SHANGHAI.

On this subject Dr. C. Noel Davis, acting commissioner of Public Health at Shanghai makes the following remarks in his report for the month of December:—

Small-pox, which broke out sharply in November, continued during the month with increased severity. Among the foreign resident population there were 15 deaths compared with 4 in November. From investigation of these by the Health Inspectors the following facts concerning vaccination were obtained:—

Asiatics 7.	Unvaccinated 2.	No information 3.
Americans 3.	Unvaccinated 3.	Unvaccinated for 40 years 1.
British 1.	No information.	Doubtful 1.
Russian 1.	Unvaccinated.	No information.
Portuguese 1.	Doubtful vaccination 2 years previously.	

Of 48 other cases investigated:—
Unvaccinated—21.
Unvaccinated since infancy—8.
Unvaccinated during the last 3 years—3.
Doubtful vaccination during the last 3 years—7.
No information—4.

Concerning the prevention of the disease there is nothing to add to what was said in the report of last month and in previous reports. Vaccination and revaccination daily and efficiently performed are the primary, essential methods of prevention of small-pox. On account of the prevalence of infection in China, vaccination should be repeated every 3 years.

The campaign of vaccination has been carried on with intense vigour. 19,000 free vaccinations have been done at the Branch Health Offices and other places—a record in the history of the preventive work of the Health Department.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY AN A.P.C. CASHIER AT MANILA.

50,000 PESOS SHORT.

J. A. Valdez, defaulting cashier of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, who was extradited to Manila from Hongkong some time ago, pleaded guilty to two charges of embezzlements last week at Manila, and was sentenced altogether to three years, eight months and 21 days imprisonment and to pay an indemnity to the company of P.37,759.63.

Valdez had left his office at the Asiatic Petroleum Company on a week's vacation and did not return. The company afterwards discovered he was short in his accounts about P.50,000.

The first charge against Valdez related to the embezzlement of a sum of P.1,275, and the second complaint alleged that between April 1st and November 12th, 1931, Valdez, in his capacity as cashier of the Asiatic Petroleum Company of Manila, received the sum of P.33,514.65 as proceeds from the sale of goods. He failed to account for or turn the money over to his principal, as was his duty, and appropriated it to his own use.

Valdez pleaded guilty to both charges, and was sentenced to serve one year, eight months and 21 days imprisonment and to pay P.4275 indemnity to the company in the first case, the second case to two years' imprisonment and the payment of P.33,514.65 indemnity to the company.

CRIMINAL FOREIGN ELEMENTS IN SHANGHAI.

The Commissioner of Police at Shanghai in his report for the month of December says:—

The presence to-day in Shanghai and its suburbs of a large number of non-descript foreigners, mostly unemployed, and attracted hither by the absence of passport restrictions and the regulations connected therewith, is likely in the course of time to prove a menace to the peace and good order of the Settlement.

The majority of these persons set foot in Shanghai without any previous arrangements to make a living except that provided through illegitimate channels, and many of them are shown by police records to have been expelled from other places in the East. Some have even previous records of expulsion from this port and leniency displayed by the Mixed Court in suspending the sentences of a few has led the others to believe that theirs also may be annulled if they can obtain backing strong enough to impress the authorities. It would perhaps be uncharitable to regard a sentence of expulsion as branding a man altogether as unfit for further residence in Shanghai if he should be a person striving amid new scenes to re-habilitate himself, but people of this kind have yet to appear amongst those with whom the police come into contact.

THE SIAMESE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

HEAVY LOSSES.

CONCERN PLACED UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

The following communiqué has been issued by the President of the Board of Commercial Development at Bangkok:—

The Siamese Steamship Company was formed, under Government auspices, with a view to the establishment of a purely Siamese line of vessels trading from Bangkok to various Eastern ports and, as is well known, its fleet is composed of the ex-German steamers which were lying in the Chao Phya river when Siam declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary. These vessels were to be paid for gradually out of profits, in accordance with an agreement entered into with the Government.

The Company commenced operations in January 1915, with two ocean-going steamers, the s.s. *Delhi* and *Samsen* (renamed the *Den Samud* and *Pin Samud*), together with a steam lighter—the other ex-German vessels having been chartered by the Allies for varying periods. These, as they came back, were made over to the Company one by one.

For a time all went well, and considerable profits were realised and handed over to the Government in terms of the agreement. But owing to the crop failure of 1919, and the consequent prohibition of the export of rice, inadequate to obtain, and heavy losses began to be incurred. These continued over several half-years, and the last published accounts (viz. those of 31st March, 1921) show that the Company had lost about 90 per cent. of their capital.

It is true that the prohibition of the export of rice had by then been removed, but freight rates had also fallen, while running expenses have remained high. Moreover, the question of management has begun to present some difficulty. Although the Directors are all busy men, with important interests of their own, one of them (H.E. Phya Boribun Kosakorn) has, from the beginning, given his services gratuitously to the Company as Managing Director. It has, however, lately been felt that the affairs of the Company, especially in its present difficult situation, required investigation. The Board accordingly addressed the Ministry of Commerce on the subject recently, and asked the Government to assist them with funds, as well as to obtain the services of a competent shipping expert for the purpose of conducting a thorough enquiry into the position of the Company, with a view to the submission of a report on its prospects, taking into account the status of the Company, as a small independent concern; the age and condition of its fleet and other relevant matters.

The Ministry of Commerce quite agreed with the Board that such an investigation and report were necessary, but in order to enable the expert to carry out his task properly, it seconded his proposal to place him in temporary management of the Company. It was, however, found impossible to secure the services of a suitable individual for so short an engagement, with no certainty of his services being retained on its expiry. On the other hand, no such difficulty would arise if the temporary management were offered to a firm. The Ministry of Commerce, therefore, entered into negotiations for this purpose with the Borneo Company, Ltd., as being the largest firm of shipping agents in Bangkok, the next door neighbours of the Siamese Steamship Company, and the sub-lessees of a portion of their river frontage.

The negotiations have now been concluded. The Borneo Company have agreed to act as Managing Agents of the Siamese Steamship Company for a period terminating on 31st March, 1932, and to submit their report not later than four months before that date.

The work of the Siamese Steamship Company will be carried on at their own premises under the general control of the Siamese Board of Directors. The Borneo Company have further undertaken that, during their term of management, the vessels of the Siamese Steamship Company shall receive equitable employment as compared with the steamers of the other shipping concerns of which the Borneo Company are the Bangkok Agents.

SCOTCH AND ENGLISH CHURCHES.

The Rev. Dr. McClymont, Moderator of the Church of Scotland, occupied the pulpit at Durham Cathedral on December 4th, the large congregation including the Mayor and Corporation. Earlier in the day Dr. McClymont joined in Holy Communion, celebrated by the Bishop of Durham, who also pronounced the blessing at the conclusion of the service. The Moderator prefaced his sermon by cordially reciprocating the fraternal spirit which led the dean to invite him to Durham, and hoped advantage would be taken of the present opportunity for a conference between the representatives of the two national Churches as to the causes still keeping them apart.

PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric lenses is like looking through a fine plate glass window," said an American lady, in the course of her remarks while in a tramcar the other day. She said just the right thing. It cost a bit more to build a plate glass window and it cost a bit more to make a pair of Toric lenses than the ordinary flat kind. Torics are more than worth the small difference in cost to you in the added comfort you derive from their use. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors, to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central. —ADVZ.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

St. Andrew's Church Men's Association
MARATHON RACE.

TO be held under the auspices of the above association, on WEDNESDAY, 31st February, 1932, at 4 p.m.
To be run in Kowloon. Distance about 7 miles.

(Route will be same as last year)
Silver Trophies 1st, 2nd and 3rd, open to all Europeans in the Colony.

Entrants to be nominated by a member of the Association.

All applications for Entry to be sent to the undersigned not later than SATURDAY, 26th February.

D. J. FURVES,
Secretary Sports Committee.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

BANK HOLIDAY

MONDAY, 30th January,

A TEA AND DINNER DANCING

will be held on MONDAY,

30th January.

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HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE COMPANY will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of February, 1932, at noon for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

- (1) "That the Authorized Capital of the Company (which is now \$2,500,000, consisting of 250,000 shares of the nominal value of \$10 each—whereof \$18,300 shares have been issued) be increased from \$2,500,000 consisting of \$2,500,000 (consisting of 250,000 shares of the nominal value of \$10 each) by the creation of 250,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$10 each (subject as hereinafter mentioned) as from date of allotment for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present issued capital."
- (2) "That 198,850 shares be offered (in the proportion of one new share for every 12½ shares of the old shares held, by them respectively) to the persons who on the date of the confirmation of this Resolution as a Special Resolution are registered in the Company's Share Register as the holders of the said '198,850' shares at a premium of \$5 per share and so that on allotment the nominal amount due in respect of such 198,850 shares plus the said premium of \$5 per share shall be payable as follows:—

Date of Payment	Amount payable in respect of the nominal value of each share	Amount payable in respect of the premium on each share	Total
15th March 1932 \$3	\$3	\$2	\$5
15th April 1932 \$3	\$3	\$2	\$5
15th March 1932 \$4	\$4	\$1	\$5
	\$10	\$5	\$15

"and further that until such time as the said 198,850 shares shall be fully paid up they shall, vis a vis the said 218,300 shares, only rank for dividend in proportion to the ratio borne by the amount paid up thereon to the full nominal value (\$10) thereof, and that any of the said 198,850 shares which shall not be taken up by the Company's shareholders in manner aforesaid shall be disposed of in such manner as the Company's Board of Directors shall think fit."

(3) "That the balance of the shares constituting the Company's 'unissued' Capital be issued at such time or times, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may decide."

(4) "That no Shareholder shall be entitled to any offer of a fraction of an additional share in respect of any old share held by him."

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, aforesaid, on FRIDAY the 17th day of February 1932 at 11 a.m. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Dated this Twentieth Day of January, 1932
By Order of the Board,
H. N. BEAUREPAIRE,
Secretary.

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FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

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of the

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SILKWORM CULTURE IN SOUTH CHINA.

IMPORTANT LECTURE BY PROFESSOR HOWARD
NEED OF IMPROVEMENT IN LOCAL METHODS.

A valuable lecture on the silk culture industry of South China was given by Professor C. W. Howard, of the Canton Christian College, at a meeting of the Union Church Literary Society, on Tuesday. Professor Howard touched briefly on the history of silk culture and described methods of rearing silkworms, their habits and diseases. He also discussed the need of improvement in silkworm culture in Kwangtung; if an important industry was not to be lost to South China.

Mr. Arnold Hughes presided and Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung were amongst those present.

"To buy a piece of silk," said Professor Howard, "is not an ordinary commercial transaction. You are falling heir to an immense history of the past. Thousands of years have been spent in developing the cultivation of the mulberry and in rearing the silkworm—the most delicate domestic animal we have. Mechanics have improved the machines for winding the silk until they are almost as delicate as human hands; artists and dyers have been working on the material for six or seven thousand years." The discovery of silk is lost in antiquity but the discoverer should be honoured equally with the discoverers of fire or iron. These developed the mechanical side of life; the discoverer of silk developed the side of culture.

Professor Howard related some of the legends extant in China as to the first discovery of silk. One went back to 2,600 B.C. but silk appeared to have been in use as far back as 4,500 B.C. The ancients found that the silk worm was the one worm whose thread would completely without breaking; that fact enhanced its value when woven into cloth.

The manufacture of silk began in China; it was long kept a monopoly, first of the nobility and later of the nation. For several thousand years no one knew, outside China, how silk cloth was produced. It was exported and reached Egypt, Greece and Byzantium. It spread to India in 1400 B.C.; then to Persia and westward. In Greece, silk was known as "woven wind" and it sold for its weight in gold. Rome tried to control the market in silk; Byzantium wanted to discover the secret of its production and there they hit on a scheme of sending two Nestorian monks to South West China on a so-called preaching mission but really to bring back mulberry seeds in their walking-sticks. Later (presumably when the seeds had had time to grow into trees) the monks repeated the journey to bring back silk worms. The Arab conquest carried silk production into Egypt, Spain and, probably, Portugal. Silk production reached Italy and France in the 16th Century. About 1650-1660 A.D. Japan succeeded in getting silk worm culture started and was now probably the foremost country producing silk. Nevertheless it appeared likely that Japan might reduce her output and if China got on her feet as a silk-producing country there would be no hope of Japan holding the monopoly she did now. (Professor Howard indicated that it was largely a question of increasing cost of labour with Japan.)

Before leaving the historical side of his lecture Professor Howard touched on the importance of silk in affecting the course of history. After Mahomet closed the Eastern trade routes, it was to find a new means of getting supplies of silk that Vasco da Gama and Columbus made their voyages, so that silk had an important influence on the history not only of Europe but of Asia and America.

Professor Howard mentioned that the silk of South China had qualities, not found in other kinds, which made it greatly desired by manufacturers for certain fabrics; it took up dyes better than any other silk. Local silk worms were smaller and had a shorter life cycle; this meant that six or seven generations could be reared in the season instead of three as elsewhere. In spite of these advantages, there were many difficulties in increasing the output. One of these was the native methods in rearing silkworms at home. The lecturer described the process in detail and showed that cleanliness and the habits of the silkworms were very little studied. It had been the custom, probably for thousands of years, to force the hatching of eggs by subjecting them to hot water (130 deg.); this had probably weakened the local stock and made it more liable to disease.

The villagers kept the worms in places which were damp and dark, whereas the worms needed dry surroundings, plenty of fresh air, a moderate light and an even and not too high temperature (about 70 deg.). The Chinese kept the temperature very high with charcoal fires and the fumes themselves were poisonous to the silkworms. Kept in a small partitioned corner of a mud dwelling, the silkworms were deprived of air and one needed as much air as a good-sized frog.

"Silkworms," said Professor Howard, "must not be subjected to noise. They are very nervous; if you shut a door loudly or speak sharply, you will see them jump. They must be fed very carefully; 6,000 or 7,000 years of domestication have made them very delicate; we have no domestic animal so delicate as they are and the least change in their leaves will upset them." The Professor added that, as far as possible, the age of the leaves should match the age of the silkworms; young worms, young leaves, and so on. Wet or dirty leaves, or leaves which had fermented, would give the silkworms indigestion. In South China, unfortunately, the rearsers of silkworms did not grow the mulberry shrubs but bought them in the market.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

GOLF.

BOGEY POOL AT FANLING.

The result of the Bogey Pool played over the last week-end at Fanling is as follows:—

J. D. Kinnaird 3 down.
R. Appel
D. de B. Newcomb 4 down.

CRICKET.

A. EL ARULLI'S XI. v. UNIVERSITY. PAST AND PRESENT.

In this match, to be played on the I.H.C. ground on Saturday, at 1.30 p.m., the following will form the respective elevens:—Mr. Arculli's XI.—S. Jax, G. Leo, H. Ching, M. Abbas, A. H. Rumjahn, S. B. Ismail, J. S. Curran, S. A. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, S. A. R. Ismail and A. El Arculli.

University.—R. A. Ponsby-Fane, Ng Sze Kwong, Wei Wing Lok, T. E. Yeoh, A. A. Ramjahn, W. Vickers, Hoalim, H. C. Hunt, W. Hall, M. B. Osman and Bolhetchet.

THEFT OF BICYCLE ACCESSORIES.

INDIAN SENT TO PRISON.

Ahmet Kassin, an Indian, pleaded guilty, at the Magistracy, yesterday, to a charge of stealing a number of bicycle accessories, including an acetylene lamp and several spanners.

Sub-Inspector Spear said that at 5.15 on the previous morning the defendant was stopped in Nathan Road. He was carrying something under his arm. He was found to be an acetylene lamp. He was taken to the Police Station and there he confessed that he had stolen the lamp from a bicycle outside the Kowloon post office. Enquiries were made and the bicycle was found to belong to Mr. Curtis of Kowloon. The defendant then told Sergeant Shannon to a hawker's stall in Yau-mat where he had disposed of the bicycle tools. The defendant had been previously convicted of theft.

Mr. Wood sentenced the man to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Much had been heard, recently, about the diseases of silkworms, especially since the great silk manufacturers had been in South China, trying to suppress the people to a realization of the fact that disease must be eliminated if South China was to be a real silk producer. The lecturer described three diseases to which the silkworm is liable:—muscicaria (a fungus), flacherie (caused by improper feeding) and pebrine, (a protozoa which lived in the cells of the tissues of the silkworm and infected the embryo of the eggs—one of the few inheritable diseases.) Pasteur made his reputation in discovering this disease and in providing against it. His microscopic test was enforced by governments in France and Italy.

The importance of eliminating disease was that diseases affected the quality of the silk and manufacturing processes were now so highly specialised that defects in the silk gave great trouble. Manufacturers had come to the point that they declared they would not accept silk from South China unless it was improved. In Shanghai there was established, a few years ago, an international society, composed of representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Silk Guild and the Government, which undertook to try and push improvements. The organization died a natural death two years ago. American took 60 and sometimes 100 per cent. of the South China output and the American silk journals only recently declared that the quality must be improved or no more orders would come to South China. The Canton Christian College had undertaken to do what no one else—Government or any private organisation—seemed prepared to do, and had established a little school in which it was working at the problem. "The College," added Professor Howard, "wants someone interested in putting in a few hundred thousand dollars. He explained that at present the school could not undertake to do more than supply a certain quantity of eggs and could not undertake silkworm rearing to any extent. The eggs sent out by the School were all subjected to Pasteur's microscopic test against pebrine. There was great need for instruction of the people all through the province, in improved methods of silkworm rearing but that would take many years. The idea was to have, as soon as possible, demonstration stations throughout the province and show the people what they should do. A training school for men in the local silk-rearing establishments was also desirable so that the product might be in better condition for export. There was also great need for experiments with a view to improving the stock and eliminating diseases.

At the conclusion of the lecture a number of interesting lantern slides were shown illustrating silkworm rearing. Questions were afterwards invited.

In reply to Sir Robert Ho Tung, the lecturer said that the Canton Christian College could now supply trustworthy sheets of silkworm eggs; these were being sent to local markets in the province where the silk product was particularly defective. It was hoped that as the native rearsers realised that they got better prices for silk from silkworms reared from selected and tested eggs that they would see the importance of more careful methods. From five to ten million sheets of eggs (100,000 on a sheet) were sold in Kwangtung, annually, and the school could not produce more than 500 a month at present, so much remained to be done. But if the work were dropped now, it might be ten years before anything else was done and then it might be too late.

MAJOR CASSEL'S CAR.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE PRESENTED.

WHO DID THE DAMAGE?

Evidence for the defence was given yesterday, in the action in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in which Major Cassel, of 109, The Peak, claims \$565 for damage alleged to have been done in the course of repairs carried out by Mr. Rowe of the United Motor Co., Ltd. The defence was that the damage complained of was found to have been already committed when Mr. Rowe first examined the car.

Mr. A. H. Rowe, manager of the United Motor Co., Ltd., said he had had 20 years experience with motor cars. He had special experience of the "S.U." carburettor, fitted on Major Cassel's car. The witness was asked by Major Cassel if he could undertake to put the car in order. Major Cassel said he had had all kinds of trouble with the car; a Mr. Weir and a Mr. Davis had been working on the car and when then the engine got very hot and, also, he could not maintain the air pressure. The witness said the tenor of the conversation was that he was to put the car in running order. Major Cassel never gave him any instructions not to take down the carburettor or any other part. He first examined the air pressure system and found a leak at the petrol tank. He then noticed that the carburettor at that point was badly chipped. He asked the driver—who was with him all the time he worked on the car—if he had ground a certain plug in and the driver said he had done. Of lifting the engine head he found the nuts on the pressure pump and three or four on the carburettor had the corners worn away. The screws had been operated upon with wrong-sized screw-drivers and the enamel on the engine hood was very badly scratched all over.

NO INTENTION OF CHARGING.

The witness mentioned that he worked on the car in his own time and there was never any intention of charging Major Cassel for the work done.

The Judge: Do you mean to say, if Major Cassel had been pleased with the work, that you would not have sent in a bill?

Witness: No, there was no intention. There is no entry in our books of any work done. Continuing, he said that, on taking down the carburettor he found a collar very tightly fixed, which it should not be. It was necessary to use a punch and give it a light tap. This would naturally make a slight mark. The last man who worked on this must have jammed it. Similarly, when examining the pressure pump he found the plunger was loose in the cylinder and had been filed. The seating was not true and he looked as if someone had scraped it; the threads on the studs had also been scraped.

Witness reported these facts to Major Cassel. As to the new plunger which he fitted being wider at the base than at the top (as noted by Mr. Reeves) the witness said this was to match a tapering in the cylinder. On later examination he found signs of improper usage of the cam shaft cover. Some one had inserted a screw-driver or a chisel and the valve mechanism had been badly used. It was a long job to refit this and a brown paper joint was necessary. On a trial, after taking the Dairy Farm hill, the engine became exceedingly hot and the water boiled. He found that the ignition timing was entirely wrong. Consulting Major Cassel, the latter said Mr. Weir had put it right. Witness replied that it did not matter if Mr. Napier had put it right; it was wrong now. The Major approved of the timing being put right and the witness explained in detail how he put it back to the position laid down in the Napier instruction book. This necessitated taking down the magneto and he found that the distributor cover had had pieces gouged out of it and other damage had been done, including holes drilled in parts of the magneto.

IMPORTER WORK.

The Judge: This was meddling with the car's improper work!

Witness: Yes, improper work. A trial after this showed that the engine did not get hot any more but pressure trouble still existed. He reported the damage to the magneto to Major Cassel next day. A still stronger spring did not relieve the pressure trouble and being "fed up" with it himself by then, he tried a wooden plug. After this the pressure was well maintained. He told Major Cassel that this temporary expedient would serve until a new pump arrived. Major Cassel asked if he could use the car; witness said "Yes" but did not convey that the car was now completely repaired. On returning from the run Major Cassel remarked that the car went better than it had ever done but still, he thought some further adjustments might be made. Shortly after this, he learned from Major Cassel that the car had been handed to Mr. Reeves and he declined to discuss it any further with the witness, except in writing.

In cross-examination, the witness said he denied that Major Cassel gave him limited instructions "only to try and trace the leak in the pressure system."

Mr. Vaux: There was no cross-examination of Major Cassel on this point and he was very definite about it. Did you inform your solicitor at the time?

The witness said that he did.

Mr. Vaux: Did he approve of your brass plug? According to his evidence he seemed surprised at "the unsightly brass plug."

Witness: He was surprised at a good many things. He approved of it, to me.

Mr. Vaux: I suggest, when you used the punch to the carburettor, that you first tried to turn the screw in the wrong direction and then, when your attention was called to that, you tried the other way.

The witness: Hardly probable.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SUGGESTION TO THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—In your weekly edition of November 13th, your Golf Correspondent, comments adversely on the bad condition of the tees at Fanling links. He says:—"The tees are not so good, and I fail to see how it is going to be possible over to have good tees without expending a large sum of money; the annual cost for upkeep must necessarily be very heavy, too. In the circumstances I am convinced that matting tees are the only kind that will be successful at Fanling. Two have been tried at Deep Water Bay, but unfortunately they were put down the wrong way up, and, although it makes no difference to the player, it makes a great difference in the life of the mat."

Has it ever occurred to your correspondent, or to any of the members of the Golf Club Committee who may be interested in the rubber industry, that rubber might be used to make excellent teeing stances? The proposal has been made in England, has been taken up by the Rubber Growers' Association, and has evoked the interest of rubber manufacturers and some directors of rubber companies. Tees, especially on inland courses, are apt to get worn, and, of course, Hongkong has such a long dry season that it must be a difficult matter to keep greens and tees in a good condition—especially the tees.

It would appear to be worth while to experiment with teeing stances of crude rubber, laid down in slabs about three feet square and from three to four inches thick. Properly cemented together, this would give excellent foothold, firm yet resilient, and not likely to be cut up by the nails or studs in the players' boots. In the winter months, possibly this would prove all right; but in the summer the rubber might become "tacky" and be impossible unless some local genius could suggest a satisfactory method of treating it.

But, apart from experimenting with the crude article—and an application might be made for advice and assistance to the Agricultural Department of the Federated Malay States at Kuala Lumpur—it might be possible to evolve a satisfactory golfing tee from vulcanized rubber, and a good deal of attention is being given to the subject by rubber manufacturers in England. Till success is achieved in this direction, perhaps the Committee of the Golf Club would get good results from the use of a thick mat of vulcanized rubber—say, one inch thick. If vulcanized, however, the surface would require to be roughened to give a good grip to the player.

As the originator of the idea of utilising rubber for golf tees, I am sanguine enough to believe that success will be attained by some inventor, with benefit alike to the amenities of golf links and the rubber industry. It would be a feather in the caps of Hongkong golfers if they were to be first to prove the efficacy of the rubber tee, and I have no hesitation in commending it to the consideration of your local Committee. Yours, etc.,

T. H. R.

London, December 19th, 1921.

THE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—In your analysis of the University Local Examination results you omitted to mention those of St. Stephen's College.

St. Stephen's College. (Boys).—Three Students entered the Senior Examination: One obtained honours and two obtaining distinctions. 100 per cent. Three girls entered the Junior Examination. All passed. 100 per cent. St. Stephen's College. (Boys).—Fifteen entered the Matriculation and Senior Examinations. Fourteen passed, one with Honours. 93.3 per cent. Twenty entered the Junior Examination. Twelve passed. 60 per cent.

These students are all Chinese. The total number of our candidates is here included although some are in the lists under Private Students—Yours faithfully,

E. W. L. MARTIN.

Acting Warden,
St. Stephen's College. (Boys).
Hongkong, January 25th, 1922.

CAR HAD BEEN MISHANDLED.

In reply to further questions, the witness said he made about five reports to Major Cassel at various times as to signs that the car had been mishandled.

Mr. W. J. Grantham, engineer in the Naval Yard, spoke to accompanying Mr. Rowe on four or five occasions when he was adjusting the car. He understood it to be a show car and, therefore, was surprised to see marks on the enamel when he went with Mr. Rowe on the latter's first visit.

Mr. Timson, addressing the Judge for the defence, submitted that Major Cassel had failed to attach any blame to the defence for the condition of the car. Before it came into Mr. Rowe's hands, Mr. Scott put it together; he also overhauled it at various times; he was next in the hands of Messrs. Weir and Davis for a time and the Indian chauffeur also for a time and the car at all times. Mr. Timson claimed that the most that had been proved against Mr. Rowe was that he made one small dint in a brass collar, and that was a matter of no importance.

Mr. Vaux, replying for the plaintiff, called attention to a statement by Major Cassel that on April 20th, after the Messrs. Weir and Davis had finished with the car, it was going "excellently." He suggested that the reason no charge was being made by the United Motor Co. for work done on the Napier was that they knew damage had been done by their operations. There had been "gross mishandling of a very valuable instrument."

The case concluded late in the afternoon. His Honour reserved judgment.

WOLSEY

PURE WOOL UNSHINKABLE UNDERWEAR
THE BEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

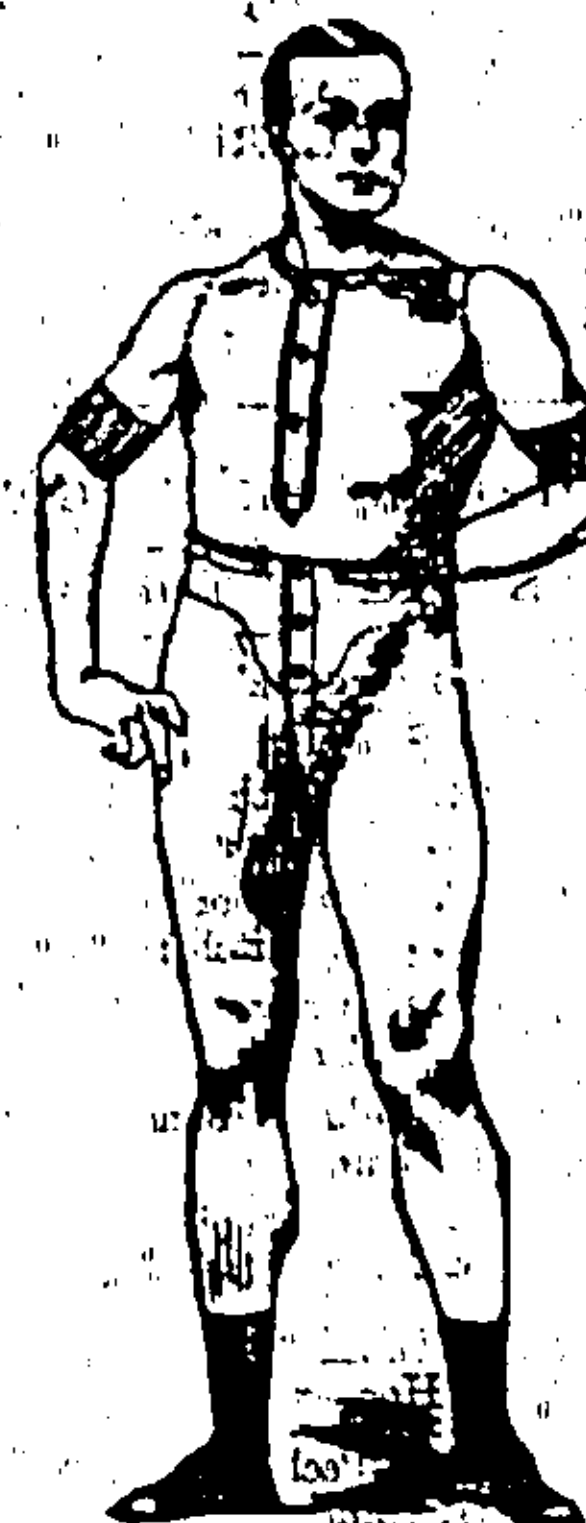
WOLSEY PURE WOOL GARMENTS
IN ALL WEIGHTS & SIZES FOR MEN
RANGING FROM 28" to 48"

WITH WOLSEY PRIORS BASED AS THEY ARE TO-DAY ON WOOL AT ITS LOWEST FIGURE, WITH ALL COSTINGS BROUGHT DOWN TO BED-ROCK, WITH WOLSEY'S QUALITY SOUNDER THAN EVER, WITH SO MANY GRADES AVAILABLE, WOLSEY COMES AGAIN WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERYONE—THE FINEST UNDERWEAR INVESTMENT IN THE WORLD.

VESTS 6.50 ALL SIZES
DRAWERS 6.50 ALL SIZES

LOWNESS OF PRICE IS NOT ALWAYS
CHEAPNESS IN THE LONG RUN. THE WOLSEY
MARK IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF SOUND ECONOMY

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH WHITE ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

JUST ARRIVED
NEW STOCK

OF
ENGLISH
COLUMBIA
RECORDS.

AT
ANDERSONS'
5 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

(Opposite City Hall)

Wm. Powell
TELEPHONE 33148/1

We have good

assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S
OVERCOATS

IN
ALL WEIGHTS.

These are perfect

in style and fit.

Price from \$45.

ALSO
SPORTS COATS
SWEATERS ETC.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

OWING TO CHINESE NEW YEAR. Our rates will be closed on SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th. Customers are requested to make their purchases before SATURDAY the 25th. TABAQUEIRA FILIPINA.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL SHOW will be held in the Botanic Gardens on THURSDAY, 26th March. Sealed tickets may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Beaconsfield Arcade, First floor.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

SUNDAY, 25th January, 1922.

Starting Time	St. George's SOCIETY.	St. Andrew's SOCIETY.
9.30	R. M. Smith	A. B. Stewart
9.40	H. R. Beckland	T. W. Hill
9.44	F. S. Harrison	A. H. Ferguson
9.48	E. J. R. Mitchell	C. Leslie-Smith
9.52	A. H. Crew	J. B. Ross
9.56	N. L. Smith	E. Davidson
10.00	C. Bulmer-Johnson	A. B. Purvis
10.04	K. Hancock	N. C. Wilson
10.08	A. E. Crapnell	R. Bruce
10.12	M. M. Maas	J. D. Kinnaird
10.16	F. Bevington	R. K. Valentine
10.20	J. Hooper	C. C. Stark
10.24	C. A. Peel	D. J. Cathill
10.28	H. Hancock	A. Morrison
10.32	J. W. Frank	A. R. Austin
10.36	H. E. Smith	J. M. Walker
10.40	A. E. Ashton	J. Rodger, Jr.
10.44	E. W. H. Carpenter	D. J. Valentine
10.48	J. H. Brister	J. G. Fletcher
10.52	P. A. Cox	J. G. Lyon Brown
10.56	K. W. Bean	D. G. Nicoll
11.00	E. H. Gompertz	S. Gray
11.04	L. S. Greenhill	A. K. Henderson
11.08	H. P. Winslow	W. D. Fildes

Tiffins have been ordered. Losing side to pay for tiffin.
Match Play (without handicap). 1 point for match, 1/4 for bye.
Singles in the morning over Old Course.
Football Fourfives in the afternoon over New Course.

G. B.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to the CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS a constant supply of water will be given in all RIDER MAIN DISTRICTS during FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 25th and 26th instant.

T. L. PERKINS, Water Authority.

Public Works Department, Hongkong, 25th January, 1922.

G. B.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Chatham Path in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents	Annual Rental	Upset Price.
1	Lot No. 1021	On Chatham Path	100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft.	Approx. 8,770	60	1,550

As per sale plan.

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G. B.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Ma Tau Mok in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents	Annual Rental	Upset Price.
1	Lot No. 1022	On Ma Tau Mok	100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft.	Approx. 125,000	75	2,200

As per sale plan.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NATIONAL LOANS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the National Loans of the Third Year of the Republic (1914) and Fourth Year of the Republic (1915) are hereby notified that drawings for the redemption of the above Loans will be held this year as follows:—
4th Drawing of Fourth Year Loan (\$4,400,000): redemption begins 12th April.
5th Drawing of Third Year Loan (\$2,750,000): redemption begins 31st December.
The time and place of the drawings will be notified by the Ministry of Finance in due course.
In order that redemption of the Fourth Year Loan may be accelerated and that the Loan may be fully redeemed by the 8th and final drawing in 1923 according to the Original Schedule and the Loan Regulations, it is proposed to have a supplementary drawing in September this year—namely the 6th drawing (\$4,400,000)—due notice of which will be given by the Ministry of Finance.
To extinguish the Third Year Loan at the proper date, namely, December 1922, it will also be necessary to have a supplementary drawing of this Loan in 1924, due notice of which will be given.

F. A. AGLEN.

Inspector General of Customs, Inspectorate General of Customs, Peking, 18th January, 1922.

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENADE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st Feb., 1922, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goldard & Douglas, on 1st Feb., 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, January 25th, 1922. [284]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 25th and 26th instant.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1922. [289]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

(Chinese New Year Holidays)
THIS Department will be entirely closed on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, the 25th and 26th January, 1922. It will be open for all purposes till 12 noon on MONDAY the 30th January, 1922. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on those dates.

N. L. SMITH, Superintendent, Imports and Exports, Hongkong, 24th January, 1922. [271]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1919) LTD. beg to notify their CONSUMERS that owing to ALTERATIONS in the underground system of distribution the supply of Electricity will not be available between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. 274

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of February, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 6th February, to SATURDAY, 17th February, 1922, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 24th January, 1922. [472]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 28th January to 7th February 1922, both days inclusive.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1922.

By Order of the Board, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD. Agents. [246]

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I have established myself as a CONSULTING and STRUCTURAL ENGINEER, Reinforced Concrete, Expert, with Temporary Offices in Crossway Bay, Old Cotton Mills office, P. O. Box No. 118.

A special department is attached for designing and supplying of ready made reinforcement ("any" tonnage) with or without supervision of works under my responsibility.

L. GAIN, Civil Engineer, E.T.P. (Paris) [219]

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY 26th January, 1922 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1922. [201]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY, 26th January, 1922 at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

to the General Managers, Hongkong, 16th January, 1922. [200]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY, 26th January, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1922. [198]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on THURSDAY 26th January, 1922 at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th January to THURSDAY, 26th January, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1922. [196]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th February, 1922, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th January to the 6th February (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 16th January, 1922. [253]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Union Building, on TUESDAY, February 7th, 1922, at 12 O'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from January 24th to February 7th, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1922. [220]

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings on FRIDAY 16th February 1922, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 1st February to FRIDAY, 16th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. General Agents for The Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1922. [236]

INTIMATION

IDEAL

BEVERAGES.

WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are features which give this drink the popularity it deserves.

PYERIS.

Sparkling Mineral Table Water. Healthful and refreshing.

Blends excellently with Whisky.

WATSON'S STONE GINGER BEER.

Prepared by a process of partial fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

FORMAZONE

Possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne; it has a delicious flavour.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TELEPHONE 436.

BIRTH.

HILLIARD.—At Kowloon, on January 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. HILLIARD, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ED., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 26TH, 1922.

THE STRIKE.

The more one learns of the grievances of the seamen who are on strike, the more obvious it seems that the only way to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the dispute is by laying the whole case before a board of arbitration. From the very beginning the executive of the Seamen's Union has mismanaged their case by an incomprehensible refusal or failure to show what grievances the men have. They have simply said: "We want more money; we are not getting enough, and unless you pay we will hold up your ships by a general strike." There is but little difference between this sort of brigandage and that which is pursued by the robber gangs who hold up peaceful travellers in the interior of China in order to extort from them whatever wealth they may possess. The strikers have failed to win any public sympathy simply because they have not yet made out any reasonable case for the demands they have made and the drastic measures they have taken. It is now beginning to appear that their grievance is not so much against the shipowners as against the compradors or contractors who engage seamen and levy heavy "squeezes" on the wages paid. If that is the real grievance, what is the justification for demanding more money from the owners, and refusing to submit their grievances to a Board of Arbitration for adjustment? The attitude adopted by the men in the circumstances appears senseless, and it is impossible to believe that the discussions which are taking place at Canton will not result in a satisfactory understanding by which the grievances of which the men complain will be sympathetically investigated and adjusted if their allegations are established. They can hardly expect any

group of business men to entertain a demand for a flat general increase of wages by thirty and forty per cent. when there is no common standard of pay or service. There is no refusal to adjust genuine grievances. Let the men make out a case for more wages before the Board of Arbitration which is offered to them, and the owners are ready to accept the award. That is the plain meaning of the announcement made to the men on behalf of the shipowners. When the men complained that this gave them no guarantee of an increase, the owners made an offer to the men of a scale of definite increases according to the class of steamers on which they worked; and they offered it as a first instalment if the increase was deemed inadequate and they were able to persuade the arbitrators to award them more. The men were ill advised not to have accepted the offer. They are not likely to secure better terms. They could not have chosen a worse time for demanding increased pay, when it is obvious even to the meanest intelligence among the seamen themselves that owners cannot be finding the running of ships an exceedingly lucrative business. It is possible that it pays the owners of certain ships just as well to have them laid up by a strike of seamen just now as to keep them running: they are at least saving the cost of coal as well as wages. The greatest injury caused by this action of the Seamen's Union falls on the seamen themselves and on large numbers of their own fellow countrymen—not only the cargo coolies, but the vast army of men in all parts of the province who are dependent for their livelihood on the steady flow of commerce. If the shipment of merchandise stops, then there must be a stoppage of the production of such merchandise. The longer the strike lasts the greater becomes the hardship inflicted by the seamen on hosts of their fellow countrymen who are least able to bear it. They not only suffer a lack of employment, but it costs them more to live when there is scarcity of food. We notice that some effort has been made at the conferences which have been taking place at Canton to impress this phase of the strike upon the seamen, who are on the whole a very ignorant class of men, and it may be hoped that as the full consequences of the strike to the working population of the whole of the Canton delta are more clearly recognised by the men, they will become more amenable to reason. Labour leaders in China might well consider also what effect these brigand methods are likely to have upon industrial and commercial enterprise in China which is yet in its infancy. They are doing their best to kill the goose which lays the golden eggs.

The annual horticultural show in the Botanic Garden is announced for Thursday, March 2nd.

The Shanghai golfers who played in the Interport contest left Hongkong yesterday on the *Hosier State*.

The old Bridge of Spain, at Manila, is to be demolished now that the new Jones bridge has been opened for traffic.

Mrs. G. T. Edkins and her little son left by the *Hosier State* yesterday for San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. A. D. Nicholl were also passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. B. McElderry, Mr. and Mrs. E. Newhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mycock and Mr. R. A. Camidge were among residents who left for home by the *Mishima-maru*.

Ten cases of typhoid are said to have occurred at a Batavia Hotel owing to alleged neglect of the food and drinking water conditions there. The hotel is now isolated by the police. One person is reported to have died.

A Chinese woman, aged 46, who attempted to board a train, while it was being shunted from one line to another at the Kowloon station, fell between two of the coaches, and was seriously injured. She was removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

Several British airmen who have been instructing in the aviation branch of the Japanese Army passed through on the *Mishima-maru*, bound for London. The passenger list also included several Japanese army officers, who are going to Europe for study.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., will give a short address on "The Washington Conference" to the Reading Circle of the Helena May Institute this morning. The address will begin for this time only, at 11 a.m., instead of at the usual hour 10.30 a.m.—ADVT.

The annual golf match between the St. George's Society and the St. Andrew's Society takes place at Fanling on Sunday. Players and times of starting are announced by advertisement to-day.

By the s.s. *Glenade* there returned to the Colony yesterday Mrs. W. Logan, with Miss D. Logan and Mr. K. Logan; Mr. and Mrs. A. Hicks, Mrs. Kenneth, wife of Mr. E. G. Kennett of the Naval Yard.

Shareholders are reminded of the following Company meetings to-day at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.:—West Point Building Co., Ltd., at 11.30; Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., at 11.45; Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd., at noon; and Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., at 12.15.

Mr. W. E. Smith, of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., has returned to the Straits Settlements from home and after making an inspection tour through the F.M.S. and other places, will resume charge of the Society's Singapore branch. Mr. G. G. Franklin will proceed to Hankow in due course to take over the management of the Society's interests at that port.

Early on Tuesday morning four Chinese, one of whom was armed with a knife, forced an entrance into No. 6, Chinese Street and held up a Chinese salesman named Chap Kwai. They ransacked the shop and stole two pairs of European tweed trousers, three black cotton jackets and three pieces of female clothing, total value \$18. An arrest has been made.

A Chinese news agency states that the Chinese Government has changed the special delegate of the Foreign Office at Amoy. With a new British Consul (in place of Mr. Tours who is going on home leave), and a new representative of the Foreign Office, "there is reason to hope for an early settlement of the dispute concerning the construction of a pier by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire at that port."

We regret to learn that telegraphic news has reached the Colony of the death at home of Police Inspector Alexander Gordon. He joined the local Force twenty-five years ago and reached the rank of first-class inspector in 1914. Inspector Gordon, prior to his departure on home leave about a year ago, had been for several years in charge of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui, and was among the best-known and respected police officers of the Colony. The news of his death will be received with regret by a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances both in and out of the force. The late Inspector Gordon, was 48 years of age. He had the misfortune to lose his wife not long before going on leave, and his own health which he left and during his stay, at home had been unsatisfactory, though he was looking forward to returning to the Colony at an early date.

THE PAVILION IN STATUE SQUARE.

FIRE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Whistles were blowing near the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, just before the Court rose for the day. Fire engines were soon on the scene and it appeared that a small outbreak of fire had occurred on the roof of the new pavilion being built in Statue Square for the purposes of the Prince of Wales' visit.

Men were tarring a portion of the roof and probably through a lighted match being thrown down by a cigarette smoker the tar caught fire. The Fire Brigade has one or two men and a small appliance permanently stationed at the pavilion during construction so the outbreak was attended to at once and was, in fact, extinguished before the arrival of the motor fire engine. Only about one plank was damaged in the roof and the contractors' foreman put the value, in response to an enquiry at 70 cents—a very small fraction of the total cost of the building, which is \$50,000.

The Postmaster-General (Mr. F. G. Kollaway) recently denied the report as to a collapse of the Imperial "wireless chain" scheme. He said that the Government's policy was unchanged, and that the Leasfield (Oxfordshire)-Cairo link would be completed and working by the end of the year. The designs for the remaining stations are expected to be ready in a few weeks, and the construction of the stations will be undertaken as soon as possible after the receipt of the plans.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)THE PRINCE'S TOUR.
A FINE RECEPTION AT
HYDERABAD.

Hyderabad, January 25th.

The Prince of Wales gave a fine reception this morning on his arrival after 35 hours in the train. The ancient city rose to the occasion by adornments of true barbaric splendour and colouring. The ceremonial events were similar to those in the other native states which the Prince has visited, varying only in difference of picturesque environment. The pre-arranged programme was very slender so as to leave the Prince of Wales plenty of opportunity for sport and recreation. Great crowds turned out to watch the royal procession along the four-mile route from the station to Falaknuma Castle. Their demeanour was very friendly although characteristically undemonstrative.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.
FINANCE COMMITTEE OF CHAMBER RESERVES DECISION.

PARIS, January 25th.

The Finance Committee of the Chamber discussed the scheme for the rehabilitation of the Banque Industrielle, but it decided not to make recommendations until M. Poincaré and the Finance Minister stated their views.

PROGRESS AT WASHINGTON.
EXCHANGE OF NOTES REGARDING
PACIFIC PACT.

WASHINGTON, January 25th.

The Governments signatory to the Pacific Treaty have agreed to exchange notes defining the Treaty as inapplicable to the mainland of Japan. It is stated officially that Japan requested and the other signatory Powers agreed, that notwithstanding Japan's promise not to fortify Bonin Islands, the latter should be considered part of the Japanese mainland for the purposes of the treaty.

JAPAN APPROVES FINAL DRAFT
OF NAVAL TREATY.

WASHINGTON, January 24th.

Acceptance at today's meeting of the Far Eastern Committee of Japan's undertaking mentioned in yesterday's cable is regarded, apparently, as making a settlement of the Siberian question. Mr. Hughes reaffirmed the United States position as against territorial aggression.

It is understood that the Japanese have agreed to the final drafting of the Naval Treaty with a clause prohibiting fortification of the Bonin Islands. A clause setting out the non-fortifiable Pacific Islands on the point of final drafting. The Senate has rejected Senator Walsh's motion demanding information as regards the Shantung controversy.

UNREST IN INDIA.
LORD NORTHCOTE ON CON-
DITIONS OF SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, January 24th.

Lord Northcliffe, interviewed regarding the unrest, said that he was shocked at the change in the demeanour of the Indians, especially Muslims, towards the whites. The Muslim situation was much uglier than the British Press appeared to know, and official, commercial, and newspaper authorities were insistent upon the urgency of an immediate settlement, which, according to moderate Mohammedans, was only possible by a change of British policy towards Turkey including recognition of the Sultan as head of Islam and the restoration of the sacred city of Adrianople and the whole of Asia Minor, with Smyrna to Turkey.

LLOYD'S ANNUAL SUMMARY.
ORDERS STILL FAR BELOW
NORMAL.

LONDON, January 24th.

Lloyd's annual summary shows that 1,500,000 tons of merchantmen were launched in the United Kingdom in 1921, of which 600,000 tons were for owners abroad, a decrease of 517,000 tons compared with the record year of 1920. The world's output was 4,340,000 tons, a decrease of a million and a half compared with 1920, but over a million increase compared with the previous record of 1913.

The world tonnage being constructed amounts to nearly four and a half million, being 3,700,000 tons lower than a year ago. Construction on many of these vessels has been suspended. Orders are still far below the normal.

GENOA CONFERENCE.
RUSSIA PREPARING FOR LARGE
FOREIGN LOAN.

LONDON, January 24th.

According to the Russian Trade Delegation, a telegram from Moscow states that the Bolshevik Government has accepted the invitation to the Genoa conference. M. Tchitcherine has informed Signor Bonomi that the Pan-Russian Executive Committee will meet on the 27th inst. to appoint delegates.

The telegram adds that plans are being elaborated for a large foreign loan and concessions in the Volga regions, as the reconstruction committee realises that the restoration of agriculture is not realisable without foreign capital.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.
OPERATIVES ACCEPT EMPLOYERS'
PROPOSALS.

LONDON, January 24th.

Lancashire cotton operatives have agreed to accept the employers' proposal to reduce from three months to a month the period of formal notice of alteration of wages. This has averted the threatened crisis and stabilised the industry for at least two months, and it has prevented the likelihood of a resumption of trade just when it is showing real signs of recovery.

It is understood that at the end of two months an agreement will be reached in regard to a reduction of wages, which at present are 145 per cent. above the lists. It is stated that probably the employers will suggest a reduction of 45 per cent. on list rates.

OBITUARY.
DEATHS OF A SCIENTIST AND AN
ARTIST.

LONDON, January 24th.

The death has occurred of Sir William Christie, ex-Astronomer-Royal. It is announced that Arthur Nikisch, the great conductor, died at Leipzig from influenza.

(Sir William H. M. Christie, K.C.B., M.A., C.B., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Hon. D.Sc. (Oxon.), born 1845, was Chief Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, as long ago as 1870. He was appointed Astronomer-Royal in 1891, holding the appointment until 1910.)

(Arthur Nikisch, a Hungarian was Director of the Royal Opera at Budapest. He made a number of appearances in England.)

CLAN LINE DEBENTURES.
PROFITS COVER INTEREST FOUR
TIMES OVER.

LONDON, January 24th.

Subscriptions were invited to-day for the Clan Line issue mentioned in the message of the 19th inst. The company, which is at present free from debenture liabilities, offer a specific first mortgage on sixteen vessels valued at £3,296,000.

It is stated that even in 1921, which was a bad year, the profits cover interest on the issue four times over.

[The previous cable stated: The Clan Line is arranging the issue of a loan of one and a half millions in seven per cent. debentures at a price of 99.]

TROUBLE IN EGYPT.
STUDENTS STRIKE ON HEARING
OF ARRESTS.

CAIRO, January 24th.

Hitherto four signatories to the non-cooperation manifesto have been arrested. Five Arabic journals have been suspended for publishing the manifesto. Many students struck on hearing of the arrests.

CHECKING SPECULATION.
THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S
ACTION.

BERLIN, January 24th.

With a view to checking speculation, the Reichstag has passed a Bill, operating from March 1st, when transactions in foreign exchange can only be carried out through the Reichsbank and other authorised banks.

GREEK LAKES SCHEME.
NEGOTIATIONS BEGUN BETWEEN
US AND BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, January 24th.

Negotiations have been begun between the United States and Britain on the proposed waterway between the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence. In connection of opinion that some international agreement is desirable before Congress takes action.

THE GOVERNMENT AS AN
INVESTOR.

A list of Government investments in registered companies, amounting in all to £18,789,590, is given in a White Paper published recently, says a home paper.

These include the following:—

Anglo-Persian Oil Co.	£5,200,000
Suez Canal Co.	4,050,000
Cunard Steamship Co.	2,900,000
Dyestuffs Corporation	1,700,000
British Cellulose and Chemical	1,460,000
Commercial Bank of Siberia	1,198,371
British-American Nickel Corporation of Canada	629,018
Monmouth Shipbuilding Co.	490,000

Made in 1875, the oldest investment in the list is that in the Suez Canal Company. Nearly 12 million pounds have been invested by Government since the beginning of the war.

THE STRIKE.
INTERESTING CASE IN COURT.
OUTLOOK NOW MORE PROMISING.

There was no apparent change in the strike situation yesterday, though as time goes on the strikers' officials are becoming more and more depressed. Indeed, information to hand late last evening shows that the outlook is more promising than it has been since the men first came out.

On top of the departure of several vessels on the previous day with scratch crews, which was a nasty jar, they received a further rebuff is not being able to bring off the Chinese crews of two vessels which arrived yesterday—the *Lake Glen* (American) and the *Robert Dollar* (British). Union delegates endeavoured to draw out the men, but they were not allowed on board either wharves and their efforts to get the crews to come ashore failed.

The number of ships in the harbour yesterday was 147 and the tonnage was 243,701. The number of British ships has increased to 73 and the number of Japanese vessels has decreased to 11. There are 33 Chinese vessels.

The cargo coolies are still working busily.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs (the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax) has returned from Canton and states that the object of his visit was to see that the authorities at Canton were fully posted with the latest information available about the position in Hongkong.

A case of great importance, which if won by the prosecution will do much to hamper the efforts of the Seamen's Union in calling out on strike the Chinese crews of vessels as they enter the harbour, is being heard at the Magistrate's Court. The case opened on Monday morning when a Union official named Chan Cheuk Hing, was charged with assaulting the Chief Officer of the s.s. *Ningpo* and with being on board the vessel without lawful permission. The first charge of assault was proved and defendant was fined \$25. A legal point was raised by the defending solicitor, Mr. Hind, as to whether or not the charge of being on board without permission was the same as that of going on board without permission, and the case was adjourned to yesterday afternoon for further argument on the point.

At yesterday's hearing Mr. Lewis, who is representing the plaintiffs, agreed to the charge being amended from "being on board" to "going on board."

Mr. Hind said that the word "going" could not be extended, and he submitted that there was no offence until the man was told that he was a trespasser. The original going on board was not an offence. Dealing with the word "permission," Mr. Hind submitted that authority could be delegated, and in this case an Indian watchman was placed at the head of the gangway with authority to allow people on board. It was perfectly obvious that a captain of a vessel with his numerous duties could not attend to such a duty, and it was perfectly obvious that he could not give permission to anyone. The Indian watchman was placed there to admit or to reject people and in this case he passed a party of officials of the strikers' union. Permission could be expressed or implied, and in the present circumstances it was implied.

Mr. Lewis: I don't dispute that for one moment.

Mr. Hind, continuing, said that there was an implied invitation; the gangway was down. That was an invitation for anybody to go on board. They had business on board; they had a letter for the Captain.

The Magistrate: I rather think that this man went and interviewed the crew before seeing the master.

Mr. Hind: I don't think that was proved.

Mr. Lewis: I have the Chief, 2nd, and 3rd engineers present who will say that defendant did go to the crew's quarters first and that he adopted a truculent attitude on being questioned.

The Magistrate: I agree.

Mr. Hind: If you find that, it is not much good my arguing further on this point of the law.

The Magistrate: What is the evidence of the Indian watchman?

Mr. Lewis said that an Indian watchman was in the neighbourhood of the gangway. Unfortunately the man was not present in Court.

The Magistrate: I do not think that there is evidence that the watchman gave permission or refused permission. I think he was there to keep order.

Mr. Hind: That might have been possible if the watchman had not been near the gangway, in which case my contention would be of no avail.

Mr. Lewis stated that the defendant had been before the Marine Court before on a similar charge.

Mr. Hind denied that, and said that it was not the same man.

Sergeant Dick of the Water Police said that he thought the man had been up before together with 7 or 8 others on a charge of intimidation.

The Magistrate to defendant: The charge against you is of unlawfully going on board the s.s. *Ningpo* on the 20th of this month without permission of the master or officer in charge. I find that you went on board and that after going on board you went at once to that part of the ship used by the crew. I find that that you were seen coming from the fore-castle by the Chief Officer. I find that you went on board intending to induce the members of the crew to desert the ship.

Mr. Hind: I beg your pardon, they did not desert the ship. The usual procedure adopted by the Union is for the crew to give notice. In any case they are entitled to leave 24 hours after the arrival of the ship in port.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MURDERER'S DARING
ESCAPE.
POLICE ORDERED TO SHOOT TO
KILL.

New York, December 12th.

The entire police force of Chicago, with the assistance of sheriffs' possees throughout the surrounding districts of the State of Illinois, is hunting for "Lucky Tom" O'Connor, the notorious "two-gun man," probably the most desperate criminal in the United States, who yesterday literally fought his way out of the Little Rock Penitentiary on the eve of his execution for the murder of a policeman, and disappeared in a motor-car with the panic-stricken man and woman from whom he commandeered it at the point of a pistol.

So utterly reckless is O'Connor that the Chief of the Chicago police has warned his men not to attempt to take him alive. "Shoot at sight, and shoot to kill" is the wording of the order that he is reported to have issued. The only way to get rid of murderers like O'Connor is to put them in the morgue. I will suspend any fan who tries to take him alive.

O'Connor's escape was an amazing feat of daring. He was at exercise with 50 other criminals yesterday morning, under the supervision of a single guard. One of his friends distracted the guard's attention, whereupon O'Connor sprang on him, and pointing a pistol at him, which the prison authorities state must have been smuggled in to him from outside, seized the keys, and then beat the man into insensibility. Two other guards who ran up on hearing the commotion were dealt with in a similar way.

Then O'Connor, followed by a number of convicts, made a dash for the prison walls, but, fearing that the rush of a number of men would attract attention, O'Connor and two friends turned on the other convicts, drove them back into the exercise pen, and locked them in. While they were running down to the basement of the prison the three men encountered two warders, who attacked O'Connor. He threw them off and, with his friends, escaped through the door which he locked behind them. Knocking down another guard who tried to intercept them, the men reached the prison yard. Forcing his two companions to give him a lift O'Connor scaled a 15ft. wall and dropped on the other side as the warders rushed up and captured the other two men.

Once in the roadway, O'Connor leapt into a motor-car standing close by and drove away. After going a quarter of a mile he crashed into a tree. Drawing his pistol he stopped another car occupied by a man and a young woman, and, forcing the terrified pair to the rear of the car, took the wheel and drove away. The good fortune which earned him his nickname and which enabled him to escape from a dozen tight corners has thus far held good, for no trace of him has been found. Considerable apprehension is felt by the police as to the safety of the occupants of the motor-car, whom it is feared he may kill to prevent them from giving information to his pursuers.

Mr. Lewis: In this case they left a quarter of an hour after the defendant had been on board.

The Magistrate: That is rather an important point and unless Mr. Lewis agrees with Mr. Hind I must hear what Mr. Lewis has to say.

Mr. Lewis contended that no permission was given to the defendant to go on board the steamer. If a man went on board a steamer without permission he was a trespasser. The Master may give permission but could also reject it at any time he pleased.

The Magistrate: In which case he went on board with authority which was afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. Lewis: No, I don't think so. If a man leaves his garden gate open it does not mean that any man can enter when he pleases.

The Magistrate: I think that you will agree with me that the gangway being down was an invitation.

Mr. Lewis: But there was no authority for him to go on board. This man went on board without authority.

The Magistrate: You mean that he was always a trespasser.

Mr. Lewis: He is a trespasser from the word "go."

The Magistrate: My position is this: A ship is in the harbour with her gangway down. Many people may go on board without asking the permission of the captain. The very fact that they go on board and are not asked to leave is an implied permission and I think that this man went on board on lawful business.

Mr. Lewis: Does your Worship suggest that strike delegates going on board is a lawful business? In this case the crew left shortly afterwards. Do you imply that the captain would invite a man on board knowing that he was going to put him to great inconvenience?

Mr. Hind: I say that consent was given by the antecedent fact that the gangway was down.

Mr. Lewis: If people are inducing the crew to leave are they doing anything lawful?

Mr. Hind: These men can leave at a moment's notice. They are entitled to leave at any time after being 24 hours in the harbour, according to their articles.

Mr. Lewis: I submit that whether the man was on board for a benevolent cause or a bad cause the offence is complete.

The Magistrate: I am not prepared to go as far as that.

Mr. Lewis stated that he could produce the ship's articles. The ship would not be going out for a few days. He then asked the Magistrate to define his present position.

The Magistrate: If the man went on board with the object of breaking the law then I must convict him.

The case was adjourned for further hearing to Friday morning.

"BURNS NIGHT" DINNER.
THE HON. MR. A. G. STEPHEN
ON SCOTLAND'S POET.

The Scotsmen of the Colony turned out in force last night for the "Burns Night" dinner at the Hongkong Hotel. A very pleasant social evening was spent and, in the opinion of all, the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen rose finely to the occasion in proposing the toast of the evening, "The Immortal Memory of Robert Burns." The arrangements, as usual, were made by the Committee of the St. Andrew's Society, and the President, the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, was in the chair. At the President's table were Senhor Freitas (Portuguese Minister to Peking), Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. R. Sutherland, Dr. C. Forsyth, and Dr. Black. Mr. T. W. Hill acted as secretary of the dinner. A notable absentee was the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, who proposed the "Immortal Memory" last year and the hopes expressed by Mr. Stephen for his speedy recovery from indisposition were heartily endorsed.

The "Bill of Fare," of course, included Haggis. This was played in by Messrs. Tolan and Wilson and carried by Piper McEwen. It was generally voted to be the authentic article. In the words of the menu card, "Nane excelled it, few can near it, it was sae fine." Every item on the menu, by the way, had an appropriate Scots saying appended and one in particular well expressed the spirit of the gathering:

"Wi' friendly sangs an' friendly cracks
I wat they did na weary."

The Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN was heartily received on rising to propose "The Immortal Memory." In expressing difference at the task Mr. Stephen remarked that he wished it had been in the hands of a more practised speaker—the minister, for instance—he did not mean his Excellency but "if Macdonald were here" (laughter and applause). Unfortunately, Mr. Macdonald was laid up and they would all wish him a speedy recovery (applause).

"Well, Gentlemen," continued Mr. Stephen, coming to the question before the House, "many biographies have been written of Burns and many eloquent speakers and writers have vied with each other in praise of his matchless genius, but I think the truest appreciation ever said or written of him was by another great Scot, Thomas Carlyle, so long ago as 1828, at a time when it was the fashion to speak apologetically and somewhat patronisingly of Burns as a man of some gifts but hardly fit for decent society—as some one said who knew him 'he was aye a drunken kind o' body.' That was all that some of his contemporaries saw in Burns. At that time Carlyle wrote that Burns's songs were already part not only of the mother tongue of Scotland but of Britain and of the millions who, in all the ends of the earth, spoke the British language. 'Burns,' he said, 'has found a tune and words for every mood of man's heart and it would be small praise to rank him as greatest of all song-writers for we can find no one worthy to be called even second to him—(Applause.) No British man had ever so widely influenced the thoughts and feelings of so many men as this solitary, and altogether private individual with means apparently so humble.'"

Gentlemen, then spoke the true seer, the man whose unerring judgment, at that date, had already placed Burns in his true position and so true has it become that wherever Scotsmen are to be found—which is to say all over the face of the earth—(laughter)—and in the engine room of every British ship on the face of the sea—(laughter)—they celebrate, to-night, with the best means at their disposal, not always so luxurious as these, I am afraid—the immortal memory of the greatest of their country men.

I need not recall the well-known story of Burns's life; the bitter poverty that surrounded his early years, the place he took in polite society in Edinburgh for a time, his disappointments and his early death. Nor will I tread the well-worn path and seek to find some explanation of the extraordinary hold his work has on the English-speaking race. I think it will please you more if I recall, by quotation, the all-embracing quality of his genius.

(Short-hand written by a Sassenach scribe would not follow Mr. Stephen in these flights; neither would space permit complete publication of the quotations if they were available. The remainder of the address is summarised below.)

Mr. Stephen sought to indicate by quotations that Burns had in an eminent degree—that all true poets have—a capacity for love and sympathy, not only for man himself but for all that surrounds him, to the mouse whose nest he overturned with his plough, were excellent examples of this, among many others. As to love, his first song, written as a lad of 16, was inspired by a bonny Scotch lass, who was his helpmate in the harvest field and probably his last was that exquisite gem, clear-cut as a diamond "Oh! wae thou in the cauld blast." Burns had said the first and the last word upon the tender passion:

"Had we never loved so kindly,
Had we never loved so blindly,
Never met, and never parted,
We had never been broken hearted."

That contained the essence of a thousand love tales.

His songs of martial life were no less convincing. A passage which summoned up the simple courage of the fighting man was:

"For gold the sailor ploughs the
moun,
The farmer ploughs the moun,
But glory is the soldier's prize.
The soldier's wealth is honour."

(applause.) "I cannot find," remarked Mr. Stephen, "that Burns ever referred to that unfortunate skirmish at Flodden Hill—(laughter)—about which so much sloppy and sentimental poetry has been written—(laughter). Burns did not write about Flodden but he wrote 'Scots wha hae'—(applause)—surely the grandest battle song there ever was or ever will be."

Mr. Stephen remarked that Burns, apparently, was, without a sense of advantage, from his lack of a liberal education and he went so far as to disparage a college education (the speaker hoped there was no one present from Hongkong University—(laughter)).

"Give me a spark of nature's fire,
That's all the learning I desire,"

wrote Burns. What Burns might have done if he had entered the lists as a fully-qualified literary man it was idle to speculate, but consider what he did accomplish. At a time when Scottish patriotism was almost dead, Burns restored the pride of race and nationality when both were at the lowest ebb; he made the humblest Scottish ploughman proud of his race and calling because both were sung of and shared by Robbie Burns. The great achievements of Scottish men in peace and war, since then, the immortal deeds of the Scottish Divisions in the great war, were inspired by that pride and patriotism which Burns revived and he has, by his imperishable verse, preserved the Scottish dialects and the ancient melodies of Scotland, composed ages before he was born. If strangers look upon Scotland as the land of romance and noble effort, if we Scottish men are proud of our race and of the deeds of our forefathers, surely we owe all this to Burns—(applause).

After quoting the lines of Charles Murray on the Burns Centenary, Mr. Stephen proposed the toast of the evening and, after a had been honoured, there was an enthusiastic round of applause by way of acknowledgment of the dignified and solemn eloquence with which Mr. Stephen had done the honours of the occasion.

During the evening the following programme was given:—

Song... "There was a Lad was born in Kyle" ... Mr. G. McLeod.
Recitation... "Tam O'Shanter" ... Mr. J. Bartholomew.
Song... "Annie Laurie" ... Mr. T. G. Paterson.
Bagpipe Selections ...
Song... "Flow gently Sweet Afton" ...
Highland Dancing ... Mr. J. F. Anderson.
Song... "Scots Wha Hae" ... Mr. G. McLeod.
Song... "Bonnie Charlie" ... Mr. T. G. Paterson.
Auld Lang Syne.
God Save The King.

ENOCH THE PROPHET
SENTENCED.

POLICE JUSTIFIED IN SHOOTING.

CAPE TOWN, December 3rd.

After a trial lasting ten days the assistant Prophet Enoch, leader of the fanatical native sect known as the Israelites, and his two brothers, have been sentenced to six years' imprisonment, with hard labour, for sedition. Thirty other ringleaders have received sentences of three years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and 70 of the rank and file 18 months. In the cases of the rest—old men and boys—sentence is suspended for a year.

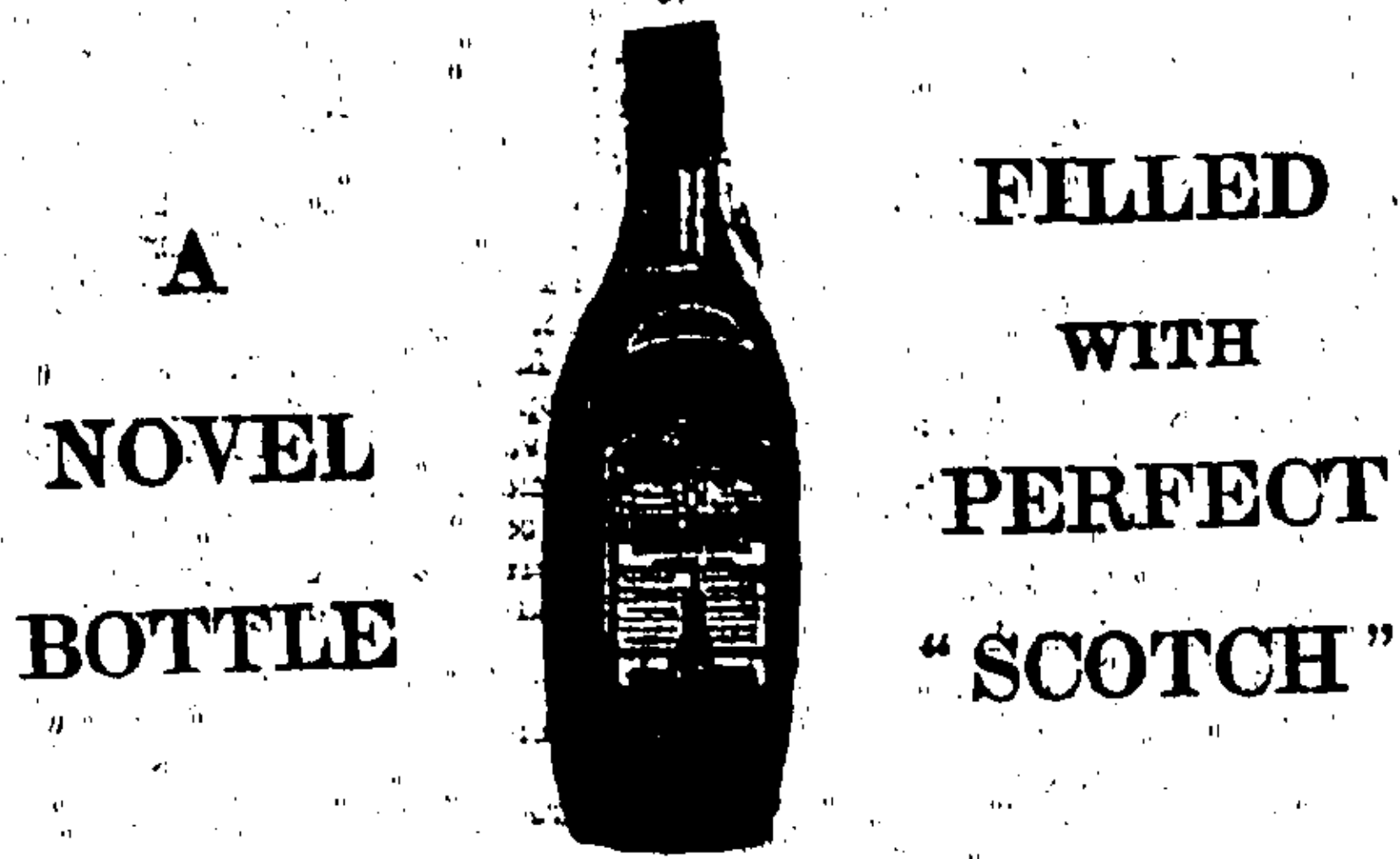
The trial has justified the action taken by the police in the Bulhoek affair on May 24th last, when 183 followers of Enoch were shot dead in their fanatic charge upon the police. The Judge, Sir Thomas Graham, found that no blame attached to the police, but he severely criticised the vacillating policy of the officials in the months preceding the outbreak, especially condemning the withdrawal of a strong body of armed police in the preceding December, which he described scathingly as the first occasion where armed and disciplined white police had withdrawn and abandoned a camp in the face of natives armed only with assegais, swords and knives. The effect, he said, had been to encourage the native fanatics in the belief that the Europeans were afraid.

The Cape Times emphasises the desirability of the authorities keeping a closer eye on the queer religions and sects, drawing their inspiration mainly from America, which find a fruitful ground for proselytizing among the Bantu, and frequently mask political and serious purposes.

The so-called Israelites were a band of native fanatics who refused to take orders from any Government authorities unless Enoch declared that such orders were sanctioned by Jehovah, God of Israel. They camped on Government ground at Bulhoek, near Queenstown, in the Cape Province, and would not move; and they caused a lot of trouble by refusing to allow subpoenaed witnesses to attend the Court and by generally failing to fulfil the ordinary duties of citizenship.

The authorities exercised considerable patience in the hope of avoiding bloodshed. Before the police concentration took place an ultimatum was sent, but to this Enoch replied in an evasive and rambling letter that he would not move unless Jehovah ordered. Eventually, on May 24th, a force of 800 police advanced against the camp. When they were within 50 yards of the natives, the latter charged, armed with big steel assegais, and the police opened fire. About 600 natives are thought to have taken part in the charge, and there was a considerable number in reserve, who afterwards fled—Times.

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26 x 3 1/2	Climber	\$28.00	\$4.50
27 x 3 1/2	"	35.00	5.00
28 x 3 1/2	"	35.00	5.25
29 x 3 1/2	"	36.00	5.50
30 x 3 1/2	"	45.00	7.50
31 x 4	"	55.00	8.50
Size	Millimeter Sizes Fabric	Tyres	Tubes
815 x 105	Climber	66.00	8.00
875 x 105	"	73.00	9.75
815 x 120	"	80.00	10.50
880 x 120	"	82.75	11.00
880 x 135	"	95.00	11.50
895 x 135	"	99.00	11.75
Size	Inch Sizes "Royal Cord"	Tyres	Tubes
32 x 3 1/2	Straight Side Non Skid	85.00	8.00
33 x 3 1/2	"	115.50	9.75
34 x 3 1/2	"	120.00	10.50
35 x 3 1/2	"	122.00	11.00
36 x 3 1/2	"	130.00	11.50
37 x 3 1/2	"	135.00	11.75
38 x 3 1/2	"	137.00	12.00
39 x 3 1/2	"	138.00	12.25
40 x 3 1/2	"	145.00	13.00
41 x 3 1/2	"	155.00	13.50
Size	Inch Sizes "Nobby Cord"	Tyres	Tubes
36 x 6	Straight Side Non Skid	180.00	25.00

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL LAMONT.

PARIS, December 13th.
The stencilled models which Margaine Lacroix and Madame Ehrenbourg-Mannati showed at the Salon d'Automne last week have caused quite a sensation in the fashion world of Paris, and already the host of imitators who live by stealing the creations of others are launching copies of them broadcast. As this is a fashion which is bound to be adopted by women with clever fingers and a certain artistic sense to enable them to decorate their own creations, those who always aim at being in the vanguard of fashion are making hay before it is too late and adopting stencilled models before they have become the common property of the multitude. Thinking the idea would appeal to women of other countries besides France, I called to see the creators of these original models to obtain permission to view the collection at close quarters in order the better to describe it in detail. Such an experience only confirmed my belief that stencilled toilettes will be the rage for a long while to come, the chief reason for this belief being based on the fact that a dress, evening or day, can be made to look extremely rich and effective for very little cost. Seen from a distance and with the glamour of stage lights on them, they look so handsome as to appear beyond the reach of modest purposes, but, seen at a closer range, what appeared to be fabulously expensive materials and trimmings turn out to be the ordinary fashionable materials that one sees every day. In many instances as a matter of fact, the quality is not so good as would have to be used without the stencilled pattern to add a look of richness to it.

To those who would try their 'prentice hand at such work, let me advise the choice of only the most subdued colours as well as great care in the blending of them. For the decoration of nearly all her models, Mme. Ehrenbourg-Mannati chose black and white, grey, gold and silver and brown tones; a maize-coloured negligee is decorated with a pattern worked in dull red and yellow shades, and an afternoon dress shows a design worked in jade green, but these are the only exceptions where colour is freely used.

The most striking model of the lot was a Futurist creation in white crepe, Moroccan, draped and pulled to the left side so as to mould the figure down the right side and finish on the left with the folds gathered on to the hip; a low-oval-cut neck and no sleeves are ordinary characteristics of the modern evening dress, but the original note in this one is added by having one side skin tight, and the other drooping down and also by black splashes that are stencilled horizontally down the side clinging to the figure. It is difficult to give an idea of such a dress by a mere description, because its startling effect lies purely in its simplicity and originality of line and coloring. An effective coat, worn over this was also carried out in black and white. Cut very long, straight and full, this coat showed top and bottom a width of black crepe Moroccan trimmed with bands of black fox fur; in the middle was a width of white crepe Moroccan ornamented with Greek designs stencilled in black; the top was gathered into a black fox collar. Slits were made for the arms to pass through and a touch of colour to act as a foil to the black and white was added by means of a rich rose du Barry lining.

Another effective coat was in Tulle crepe in the new shade of violine, the bottom of which was edged with a deep width of black velvet cut out in a stiff design, very much like the primitive pattern housewives like to decorate the paper for their dresser shelves with; this also was cut on straight full lines and was gathered into a collar made of wide plumes, the tips of which had been dipped in gold; a gold tissue lining and a deep band of black velvet, showing a gold stencil pattern placed as a heading to the black velvet width at the bottom, were added.

"Faineuse" was a quaint skating frock in white velvet, cut on straight lines and decorated with a design in black and white; black Georgette sleeves trimmed with bands of black fox, and a girle of jet added the requisite note of black to the ensemble.

"Verdigris," as the name suggests, was in a satin in that particular shade of green, stencilled with a black design picked out with silver cabochons and tiny white bugle beads; the hem and two side panels showed a scalloped edge, and the somewhat original sleeves were in silver lace caught into the arm at the shoulder, elbow and wrist by bands of the satin edged with silver.

"Ceres" was a lovely tea gown in maize-coloured Georgette, stencilled with a flower design in dull red and yellow shades, with occasional touches of black; the skirt, which was joined to an underbodice, was straight and flowing and the original bodice was made by taking two widths of material about half-a-yard wide and three yards long, joining the top side together (except for an opening for the head) from the shoulder down to the wrist, and joining on to the skirt a sufficient amount of the lower sides to form a blouse effect, leaving a yard or so at each wrist to trail down and float about with every movement of the wearer.

"Arabesque" was a handsome model in black crepe Moroccan, decorated with motifs stencilled on in gold; the hem was edged with jet, and a colour note was introduced by means of a rich-looking girle made of knotted strand of red lilac silk and gold knobs, as well as an oblong piece of material fastened across the shoulders so as to form a cape effect, and lined with a shade of red to match the girle.

"Paulette" was a dainty creation in bleu du roi Georgette, with which was worn a quaint corsage in silver tissue stencilled in dark grey, the pattern being outlined with silver bugle-shaped beads and dotted with cabochons.

"Cavalier" was a jade crepe Moroccan afternoon frock, decorated with a fantastic design of horses and horsemen stencilled in black, the design, as with "Paulette," being outlined with silk stitchery and beads. The black note was continued in a jet girle and strands of

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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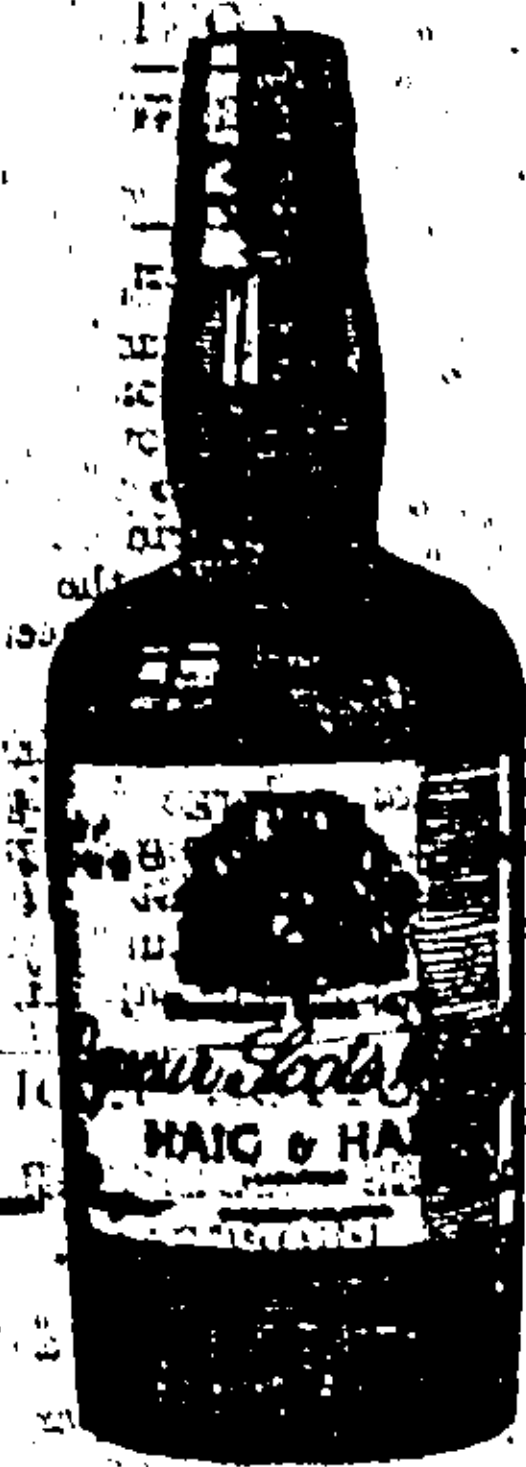
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jet tied to each wrist and looped over
the shoulders behind the neck—a fa-
vorite trick these days with designers.
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hats, nor gloves in Madame Lacroix's
collection, but it is quite possible that
these, also, will make their bow to the
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GERMANY'S FINANCES.**DR. RATHENAU'S VIEWS.**

Dr. Rathenau, in his interviews with
Sir Robert Home, repudiated the accusa-
tion often levelled against the German
Government of having contributed to the
catastrophic fall of the mark by adminis-
trative waste and what is even worse by
premeditated activities. Herr Rathenau's
arguments were the following:

1.—The accusation of wasteful adminis-
tration is based on a misconception. It
is true that as against 501,000 civil ser-
vants in 1911, there were 703,000 in 1920.
But this enormous difference of 501,000
is easily explained by the fact that the
Reich has taken over the staffs of
numerous autonomous administrations.
For example we find that the Bavarian
and the Württemberg post offices account
for 23,000, the State Railways for 371,000
and the Customs department for 55,000
servants. The real increase in the
number of the personnel is, therefore,
only 46,000. Nearly the whole of this in-
crease is accounted for by the introduc-
tion of the eight-hours' day in the post
office. The salaries too although naturally
raised all round have remained far be-
hind the terrible rise in the price of
living.

2.—The Budget for 1921 under "ordinary
expenses" has 49,500,000,000 marks. This
sum is distributed in the following way:
15,500,000,000 for the payment of interest
on loans, 8,000,000,000 for all pensions, and
10,000,000,000 for payments to provincial
authorities to replace the local income
tax. Thus there remains for administra-
tive expenses only 15,000,000,000. In 1914
out of a total of 3,500,000,000 for
"ordinary expenses," only 400,000,000 was
destined for interest. Dr. Rathenau con-
tends that reduced to gold marks the re-
lative cost of the administration is lower
than before the war.

3.—The tremendous rise of industrial
stocks and shares on the Exchange is but
the natural consequence of the fall of the
mark. The high dividends paid out by
some concerns represent only an imagi-
nary profit. This profit considered in the
light of the present superinflated prices
means only a return of 1 to 2 per cent. on
the capital value. Dispassionate obser-
vers are agreed in considering this phase
of inflation as a passing one and a sign
of an impending catastrophe. What
happens is that Germany is being sold
out. Articles of daily use are being sold
by Germany to foreigners with good
value at a price ten times lower than
those prevailing in their own country.
Under these conditions the point must
soon be reached when important branches
of German industry will not be able to
obtain abroad sufficient quantities of the
necessary raw materials. The present
favourable situation is only a sham and
Germany foresees unemployment on a
scale at least equal to that from which
other nations are suffering.

4.—Germans have been accused of
stimulating consumption at home. This,
Rathenau declares, is absolutely untrue.
A few profiteers may spend ostentatiously,
but the mass of the people and especially
the middle class, have restricted their ex-
penses in every possible manner. For
example, the total expenses for meat are
only 47 per cent. of what they were in
1913. The fact that people are madly
buying up commodities only proves that
they are appalled by the fall of the mark
and foresee a further decline.

PAPER MONEY ISSUE.

5.—The German Government is being
accused of furthering the fall of the mark
by an unlimited issue of paper money.
This really means substituting the effect
for its cause. The work of the printing
press is made necessary by the enormous
sums demanded for reparations and not
the other way round. All this talk about
German machinations to bring down the
mark appears nonsensical in Dr. Rathe-
nau's view. If true it would really mean
the German Government is creating volun-
tarily new difficulties for itself, for every
point lost in the exchange "increases the
difficulties of carrying out the provisions
of the Budget and provides new demands
for increased salaries from all sides."

6.—The latest catastrophic fall of the
mark is a direct consequence of the Ger-
man failure in the question of Upper
Silesia. The quantity of marks held by
foreigners abroad is colossal. Americans,
English, Dutch, and even Frenchmen
have enormous holdings of German paper
money. These they threw upon a falling
market when it seemed that Germany's
situation had become less favourable.

7.—The German trade balance continues
to remain on the passive side. Germany
is faced with the necessity of (a) import-
ing foodstuffs for at least 2,500,000 marks;
(b) acquiring raw materials for its in-
dustry for the same amount; (c) provid-
ing 3,000,000 for reparations; and other
various necessary expenses to the amount
of approximately 1,000,000 marks.

8.—It is very difficult, says Dr. Rathe-
nau, for Germany to make definite con-
structive proposals. Everything she has
proposed until now has been turned down
in the most decided fashion. It is dif-
ficult to see how the situation can be
bettered without the help of Great Britain
and especially of the United States. A
reciprocal annulment of debts is probably
the best means to bring relief if it is
coupled with a moratorium extending over
a number of years.

It must be remembered that the above
is the German point of view. But as far
as it goes it seems a fairly complete
statement of one side of the dispute.

**GERMANY'S WAR OF REVENGE:
1924.**

The Times has published a review of a
recently issued novel illustrating the
view held by a section of German opinion
on a possibility of a war of revenge
against the Allies. It has chosen this
from a number of publications of a similar
character because the author, Major Salf,
is an artillery officer of some reputation
and the preface has been supplied by one
of Ludendorff's most trusted staff officers,
the famous leader of the Monarchist
"putsch" last year, Colonel Bauer.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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SANDAKAN: "MAUSANG" ... Sat., 29th Jan. Noon
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M.V. "GLENLUCE"	10th Feb.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	20th Feb.	GEOA, Marseilles, LONDON & HAMBURG.

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FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPT.	EXEPT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHIC"	10,000	On or about 4th Feb.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPT.	EXEPT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CAP. ARCONA"	15,000	On or about 7th Feb.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

H. BODENFUSCH.
Agent, Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN

Occupying 9 or 10 Days.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Europe (date)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	8,841	1st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NAGARA"	8,841	14th Feb.	do
"DUNERA"	8,841	28th Feb.	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay
"KASHGAR"	8,841	1st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	8,841	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	8,841	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,841	29th Mar.	do
"NOVARA"	8,841	12th Apr.	do
"KALVAN"	8,841	26th Apr.	do
"PLASSY"	8,841	10th May	do
"DONGOLA"	8,841	24th May	do
"SICILIA"	8,841	13th May	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Europe (date)	Destination
"TORILLA"	7,000	1st Feb.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Europe (date)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th Feb.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Europe (date)	Destination
"JANUS"	4,824	29th Jan.	Shanghai and Japan.
"KASHGAR"	8,841	31st Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.
"TEYPORE"	5,200	1st Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"DUNERA"	8,841	12th Feb.	Shanghai only.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Passes Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 8 ft. x 11 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly (direct service via Singapore and Penang).

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. (PASSENGER SERVICE)

TACOMA MARU—Monday, 15th Feb.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
MALAYA MARU—Wednesday, 8th Feb.SAIGON MARU (calling at Singapore and Rangoon only) Monday, 13th Feb.
INDUS MARU—Tuesday, 21st Feb.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

KISHU MARU—Saturday, 4th Feb.
CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.TOYO MARU (Rangoon direct)—Thursday, 2nd Feb.
SHINRYU MARU—Saturday, 4th Feb.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan. Regular fortnightly PASSENGER SERVICE, touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

MAMILA MARU—Thursday, 2nd Feb.
AFRICA MARU—Saturday, 25th Feb.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.
HAMBURG MARU—Friday, 10th Mar.JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.
ALASKA MARU—Monday, 30th Jan.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU—Monday, 31st Jan.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY—Thursday, 28th Jan.SOSU MARU—For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

STEAMER	Sailings & Mailbourne via Port	At Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	12th Jan.	About 27th Jan.
"CHANGSHA"	About 31st Jan.	About 4th Jan.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares for Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Trans-Pacific Ports.

For latest news apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

For SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
CANTON	"SZOCHUEN"	On 27th Jan.
CANTON	"FEAN"	On 27th Jan.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 27th Jan.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 27th Jan.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 27th Jan.
SAIGON	"KURICHOW"	On 27th Jan.
BANGKOK	"KWAN KHOW"	On 27th Jan.
SHANGHAI	"TIENHSIN"	On 27th Jan.
SAIGON	"TAMING"	On 27th Jan.
SAIGON	"SHUN TING"	On 27th Jan.
SAIGON	"KAIFU"	On 27th Jan.
SAIGON	"SINKIANG"	On 27th Jan.
SHANGHAI	"SHUNTEN"	On 27th Jan.

These dates cannot be relied on.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, three weekly and Ningbo (weekly), taking Cargo on through. Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



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FOR SEATTLE AND VICTORIA, B.C.

via SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Sails. arrived Seattle

S.S. "WENATCHEE" (For Seattle) Jan. 28th. Feb. 14th.
S.S. "BAY STATE" (For Seattle) Feb. 9th. Feb. 23th.

MANILA SERVICE.

S.S. "BAY STATE" Jan. 30th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Companies points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor, Union Building. Telephone 2477 & 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

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SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA
and other JAVA PORTS.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

5th Floor, Union Building. Telephone 2477 & 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

SERVICE to NEW YORK

For NEW YORK and or BOSTON via Panama

S. "SATSUMA" Feb. 26th

For freight space and particulars apply to—

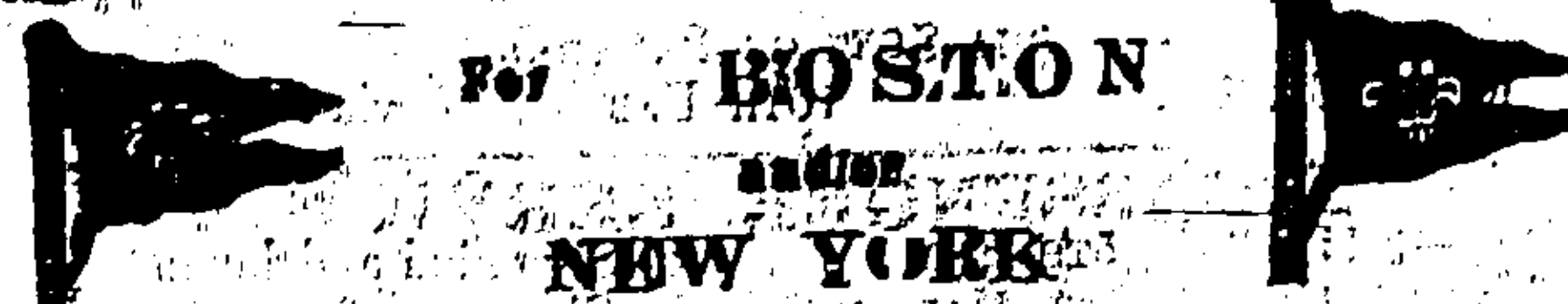
BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478. AGENTS 5th Floor. Union Building.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "OCEANIC PRINCE" (via Suez) Early Mar.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

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(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building.Telephone 2145.
Telegrams (Furprince)

